

RUTLAND HERALD.

RUTLAND, VT.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 3, 1859.

Democratic Whig Ticket.

For President.

HENRY CLAY.

Maine Boundary Dispute.

As the difficulties on the Maine frontier are assuming a more formidable aspect, we have gathered from various sources a succinct account of the history and merits of the dispute. The district which is now called Maine at that time included a portion of the province of Massachusetts Bay, was acknowledged by the King of Great Britain as "a free sovereign and independent state" in the treaty of peace of Sept. 24, 1783. The second article of that treaty defines the boundary line between the United States and the possessions of Great Britain. It says "It is hereby agreed and declared that the following are and shall be the boundaries of the United States, to wit:

"From the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, to wit, that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of the St. Croix river to the highlands, along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the St. Lawrence from those that fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the northwestmost head of the Connecticut River." Again, further on, it says, "East by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source; and from its source directly north to the aforesaid highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean from those which fall into the River St. Lawrence."

The attempt to ascertain the line indicated by these words, has given rise to the whole dispute. British authorities place the line at the northwest angle of Nova Scotia at a point about thirty miles north of the source of the St. Croix, and then run the line in a southeasterly direction, through the region enclosed by the valleys of the St. John, and Penobscot rivers. The United States claim that the line beginning at the source of the St. Croix runs about one hundred miles north, across the St. John to the sources of the small streams emptying into the St. Lawrence. The land in dispute contains about 6,000,000 acres, nearly one third of the state of Maine, for the most part uncultivated but abounding in forests thought to be of great value.

It is remarkable that the boundary claimed by the United States, has been recognized on several successive occasions by the acts of Great Britain, first in the proclamation of 1763 establishing the province of Quebec, and afterwards in the various commissions issued to the Governors of that province. There can be no doubt that the lines designated had a definite and certain existence.

This is confirmed by official admissions made by Great Britain before her present claims were asserted in 1841 at the treaty of Ghent. When a joint commission under Sir John Harvey, the British commissioner in several instances, acknowledged as well known and unquestionable the very limits which the Americans now assign.

British pamphlets published before the treaty of Ghent admit the justice of our title and insist upon "the importance of changing the line and obtaining accession of this territory," and accordingly the British agents at Ghent suggest "such a variation of the line of frontier as may secure a direct communication between Quebec and Halifax." Up to this period the case was clear. But Great Britain subsequently finding it to be her interest to run another line, made the whole matter a subject of a long negotiation, which was referred in 1827 to the arbitration of the King of the Netherlands. That monarch, confounded by the multiplicity of conflicting statements or from some other cause, awarded a kind of compromise which the Senate of the United States in 1832 decided was no decision of the case submitted to him, and of course not binding upon the States.

The negotiations which have since taken place are replete with all the subtlety and special pleading of diplomacy. The British Government re-asserted its claim to the whole territory, in the communication of December, 1825. The plan proposed by Mr. Livingston, then Secretary of State, was a new and thorough survey of the whole face of the country. After many propositions and demands on both sides, a new joint survey was agreed on in 1836, with the understanding that both governments may adhere, if they please, to the respective interpretations which have been given to the various treaties. So far then, as the negotiations of the general government and Great Britain are concerned, the business is no nearer its termination than it was many years ago. But the ground which Maine last year assumed, presents it as one of immediate practical importance, likely to involve the Union in war, unless brought to a more desirable issue by the justice of the adverse power. In March, of 1838, that State determined, should the Federal Government not appoint a commission to survey by September of the same year, to make such an appointment of her own authority, and carry it into effect at all risks. Whilst the decision is pending, there has hitherto existed a tacit agreement of the two governments that both shall abstain from acts of exclusive jurisdiction over the disputed territory.

That such is the fact is evident from the following extracts: Mr. Livingston, in his communication dated July 21, 1832, remarks:—"Until the matter shall be brought to a final conclusion, the necessity of refraining on both sides from any exercise of jurisdiction beyond the boundaries now actually possessed, must be apparent, and will no doubt be acquiesced in on the part of His Britannic Majesty's Province as it will be by the United States."

In reply Sir Charles R. Vaughan, says, "He is further to assure Mr. Livingston that his Majesty's Government entirely concur with that of the United States in the principle of continuing to abstain during the progress of the negotiation, from extending the exercise of jurisdiction within the disputed territory, beyond the limits, within which it has been hitherto usually exercised by the authority of either party."—N. Y. Ec. Post.

What does this mean?—The Madisonian of Tuesday, while discussing some of the parliamentary practices of the Senate, indulges in the following extraordinary paragraph:—"While on this subject, we should feel that we had not quite discharged our duty, were we not to notice another circumstance which we regard as more disgraceful than the others. We have an undying horror of drunkenness. It is a vulgar brutishness, in violation of the laws of nature, and the ordinances of Heaven. We regard it as *vis* against ones self, against society and against decency. It is disgusting and afflicting enough in the utmost retirement of private life, but when it invades the National Legislature, and reels, and comes, and stumbles, in that once high place, before the gaze of the world, we regard it really and sincerely, in a moral point of view, as a public crime, and one which derives additional turpitude from the fact of its imposing its responsibility in some sort upon the public, of its endangering the public trusts, and of its setting an eminent example of debauchery to the millions of people who look to the Legislature for the dignities, the proprieties, in a word, for the department of citizenship. We forbear to develop further the scene yet vivid in our mind."

We should rather take this article to be an *incontinent* man and when he was called a lying scoundrel, or, what, as another remarked, when kicked down stairs.—Y. F. Com. Ass.

The Boundary War.

The Boston papers contain a further correspondence between the conflicting parties. The first is the reply of Gov. Fairfield to the letter of Sir John Harvey, dated Feb. 18, 1859.—Gov. Fairfield, after acknowledging the receipt of Lt. Gov. Harvey's letter, chiding him a little for being "uncourteous," and advancing an opinion that Gov. H. was laboring under some apprehension with regard to facts—says:

Your Excellency extracts me immediately to recall the force now upon the territory, and then adds,—"It is proper that I should acquaint your Excellency, that I have directed a strong force of Her Majesty's troops, to be in readiness to sup-

port Her Majesty's authority, and protect Her Majesty's subjects in the disputed territory, in the event of this request not being immediately complied with."

In reply, I have to say, that the territory in question, the Aroostook river has always been in the jurisdiction of Massachusetts and Maine—the more than thirty years ago, Massachusetts purchased and granted large tracts of it, which have since, in some way, been possessed by the grantees, and those claiming under them—that the rest of it was surveyed by, and some of it divided between Massachusetts and Maine, soon after it had become an independent State—that the States have long been in the habit of granting permits to cut timber there without being subjected from any quarter—that many persons have purchased these lands of Maine, and entered into the actual occupation—and that in various other ways Maine has exercised a jurisdiction, which necessarily to be regarded as exclusive, over this territory. Under these circumstances, information was received that a body of armed men had gone to this territory and were cutting vast quantities of the timber, defying the power of this State to prevent them.

On these facts being communicated to the Legislature the two branches immediately directed the Land Agent to take with him a sufficient force to arrest these depredators, and to break up their enterprise. The party of the Land Agent is now in the territory engaged in executing the trust which it was charged—and with my consent as never leave it, while the protection of the property of the State from plunderers, renders it necessary for them to remain. If your Excellency chooses to send an armed force to attempt the expulsion I can only say that this State will endeavor to meet such an attempt as it will desire. I have no threats to make, no boasts to indulge. If Maine does her duty, as I trust in God she will, nothing that I could say in advance would add to the glory of her career. If she proves recreant to her duty and tamely submits to be expelled from her territory, by a force that she could successfully resist, nothing that I can say would tend to diminish the measure of her ignominy and disgrace. I have the honor to be,

With great respect,  
Your Excellency's ob't serv't,  
JOHN FAIRFIELD,  
Governor of Maine.

The Portland Advertiser of Thursday has the following letter from its correspondent, dated Augusta, Wednesday evening, 10 o'clock:—

Colonel Rogers and Mr. McIntire, our abducted Land Agent, have just arrived. I understand Messrs. McIntire, Cushman and Pillsbury have been released in their parole of honor. Col. Rogers brings a letter from Sir John Harvey, in which he reiterates the demand made in his former letter. The aspect of the case is not, as I learn, at all changed by the mission of Colonel Rogers. Sir John Harvey has sent a force of about two hundred men to the Aroostook. They will seek the following by an additional force, and that he will do it with all the force under his control. I learn that Gov. Fairfield will order a thousand troops from the (Kennebec) division of the militia, to proceed forthwith to the support of our forces now on the Aroostook. At the last date, Capt. Rines had about 700 men at No. 10 on the Aroostook—all in fine spirits. Their numbers were daily increasing.

In addition to the above, we learn (says the Advertiser) from a passenger in the 1 o'clock stage, that Mr. Rogers, the leader of Gov. Fairfield's letter to Sir John Harvey, returns with the three following propositions from the latter:

1st. That the Provincial Land Agent, Mr. McLaughlin, be released on the same terms that Mr. McIntire was released.

2d. That the trespassers be given up to be tried by the British laws.

3d. That the force on the disputed territory be immediately withdrawn.

GENERAL ORDERS. The following are the Orders received at Portland, by the Major General of the fifth division:

State of Maine.  
HEAD-QUARTERS,  
AUGUSTA, FEBRUARY 10, 1859.  
General Order, No. 7.

The Commander-in-Chief directs a detachment of ten thousand three hundred and forty-three officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, including field and staff officers, to be made by draft from the several Divisions, in the proportions, and from the several corps mentioned in the schedule of detail prepared by the Adjutant General. The officers and soldiers when detailed, will severally hold themselves in readiness for an immediate call into the service of the State, armed and equipped as required by law.

The Major Generals and officers commanding Divisions, are directed to cause the draft aforesaid, to be made with all possible expedition, and complete rolls of both officers and men, designating the Companies, Regiments and Brigades from which they are taken, to be immediately forwarded to the office of the Adjutant General.

In making this call upon a portion of the military force to hold itself in readiness for active service, the Commander-in-Chief would remind the whole body of the militia of the important position they occupy as citizen soldiers; and should the contingency unfortunately occur, when their services should be required to render protection to our citizens, or preserve the honor of our State, he will rely with entire confidence on their patriotism for such aid as the exigency may require.

By the Commander-in-Chief,  
A. B. THOMSON, Adjutant General.

From the Bangor Whig of Wednesday.  
D o'clock, A. M.

THE MILITIA OF THE 3d DIVISION.—The detachment of one thousand men from this division are now mustering in our streets, attended with a great concourse of citizens from this city and the adjacent towns.

The energy and promptness with which this force has been called out, excites our highest praise, in the decision and activity of Major General Hodson, and the corresponding qualities which have been reflected from the men under his command. On Sunday noon the General received his orders from the Governor and before midnight, his order had been duly transmitted and served on all the proper subordinate, and within eight and forty hours, the troops, some of them over a hundred miles apart, were all at the place of rendezvous. As an instance of the promptness with which this militia move in this business, we will mention the town of Milo. The order for the draft reached the office at that town about 9 o'clock at night, and before 2 o'clock in the morning, the draft was made, every man notified, and before ten o'clock A. M., the detachment was at the march.

The appearance of the Light Infantry company from Bluehill, and the Rifle company from Dexter, both dressed in an excellent uniform of Yankee manufacture, excited general admiration. These companies were about twenty-five miles apart; but both arrived last evening in the finest spirits. The Castine Light Infantry is a fine looking corps. They received their orders on Monday, and arrived here the next afternoon.

The draft of militia made throughout the State is much to the frontier, consists of 74 Cavalry; 43 Artillery; 742 Infantry, and 554 R. Men—in all 10,342.

Passengers in the stage state that great excitement was manifested to preserve inviolate the honor and integrity of Maine, whatever might be the consequences.

By the Eastern Mail of Saturday evening was collected papers from Bangor and Augusta, containing the correspondence between Governor Fairfield and Sir John Harvey, which was laid before the Legis-

tion, the momentous question, then, for this generation to solve is, whether ardent spirits possess this claim to immortality, or whether their medicinal virtues, if they have any, shall furnish a pretext for the perpetration of their irreparable misdeeds to the bodies and souls of men. I affirm the negative of this proposition, and with very many of my professional brethren, fearlessly proclaim, that the article may be safely and entirely excluded from the materia medica without diminishing our resources in "wrestling with death." p. 100, 101.

"My object has been to show that the sale and use of ardent spirits, if a necessary evil, are not necessary for medical purposes. If the evil is necessary at all, then, it must be as a *drak*; and who is prepared at this late period to avow this opinion, even among those who license it, who make it, who sell it, or who drink it? The fact is that rum is no one of its forms, is necessary, unless it be to the work of filling sinshouses, penitentiaries, state prisons, and grave-yards! If necessary, it must be for that accursed revenue, the price of pauperism, crime and blood! If necessary, I say again, it must be for filling the land with unutterable wretchedness, and peopling hell with myriads who might else escape the withering curse of Him who has said, 'No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God.'

"Away, then, with this vile plea of necessity, as a pretext for making widows and orphans by thousands, and inflicting upon thirty thousand of our citizens annually, the death of a foul, and the burial of an ass. And let the public voice unite in declaiming, by precept and example, that all intoxicating liquors are neither necessary nor useful as a drink or as a medicine; and are henceforth good for nothing, but to be cast out and trodden under foot of men."

The whole essay is so good that it is difficult to decide what parts to extract and what to leave. It would be desirable to add more, but this communication has already grown to a greater length than was intended.—It is presumed that many physicians in this region are in possession of the work itself. It is worthy the attentive perusal both of professional men and of the public at large.

ALICE.

## XXVth CONGRESS, 3d SESSION.

Wednesday, Feb. 20.

SENATE—Two hours were bestowed on petitions, memorials and private bills. Mr. Crittenden's bill for securing the freedom of elections was taken up. Mr. Cuthbert advocated at length the principles of the report. The bill was then laid over till Thursday. After the passage of one or two private bills the Senate adj.

House—Mr. Parker spoke during the whole of the morning hour on the report of the committee on public lands.

Mr. Downing presented a memorial from a convention of citizens of Florida, asking the admission of that territory into the Union as a state; together with the constitution proposed by that convention.

Mr. Naylor asked leave to present a series of resolutions from the select Committee appointed to investigate the conduct of Commodore Elliott; but objection was made, and a motion to suspend the rules was lost, the vote being ayes 57, noes 50—not two thirds.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the general appropriation bill.

Mr. Bynum spoke for four hours in defence of the administration, when on motion of Mr. Williams the House adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 21.

SENATE—There was quite a debate on the bill for the better security of the public money, and the punishment of defaulters. The bill was passed 28 to 15.

HOUSE—The House was full of excitement all day, created by a motion for inquiry into the propriety of expelling Mr. Duncan of Cincinnati.—The intelligence soon spread through the city, and at an early hour the galleries were crowded to overflowing. We take the following sketch of the proceedings from the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Immediately after the journal was read, Mr. Prentiss of Miss. rose and offered the following resolution:—

"Resolved, That this House proceed forthwith to inquire, first, Whether Alexander Duncan a member of this House from the state of Ohio, be the author of a certain publication or publications, under his name, in relation to the proceedings of this House, and certain members thereof, published in the Globe newspaper of the 19th inst. Second, Whether by said publication, or publications the said Alexander Duncan has not been guilty of a violation of the privileges of the House, of an offence against its peace, dignity and good order; and of grossly indecent, ungentlemanly, disgraceful and dishonorable misconduct as to render him unworthy of a seat in this House, and justly liable to expulsion from the same."

A call of the House was ordered; and in a short time, a large quorum was in attendance.

Mr. Prentiss then rose, and supported the resolution with exceeding point and animation. He said that it was necessary to the vindication of the character and honor of the House, to adopt some course such as the resolution contemplated. It was peculiarly the duty of the House to take some notice of the articles referred to now, because a law had been passed designed to prevent these scenes which had so often occurred to disgrace Congress. While this law had deprived members of the protection which they had in the personal responsibility of men he thought the House was bound to afford protection of another kind. He was proceeding to refer to the question of authorship, when Mr. Duncan rose, and avowed himself the author of the publications in question.

Mr. Prentiss proceeded, then, said he, if there was ever a time, when expulsion of a member was called for, that time is now reached; if ever there existed a cause for such a measure of reprobation this publication furnishes such a cause.

He concluded with an earnest appeal to all parties in the House, to lay aside their divisions, and afford to every member that protection of his honor and character which had been taken away when the cavalier code was abolished. If this publication was allowed to pass unnoticed, the character of the House would be degraded, and the tone of public sentiment depressed.

Mr. Jenifer followed in a very earnest and vigorous speech. He called particularly on those who from the best motives, voted for the anti-duelling bill, to consider whether they ought not to follow that up with other measures for the members of the House from such publications he regarded as the most he had ever seen. He concluded

with an animated appeal to the House to vindicate its own dignity by expelling the offending member as one unworthy to hold his seat.

Mr. Duncan said he was happy to see the matter brought to an issue. He said he had been termed a slanderer for having said what had been repeatedly before applied by the opposition to every member of the Democratic party. He alluded to the peculiar position in which he had been placed by his colleague and Mr. Stanley who had misrepresented him on the Abolition subject.

Mr. D. then sent to the Clerk's table a North Carolina newspaper, which contained a very abusive article in relation to him. He then proceeded to notice the remark of Mr. Prentiss in relation to the Duelling Law. He asked if the member meant to insinuate that in doing what he had, he meant to avail himself of the privileges of that law? If so he denied it. It was now out ten days before the adjournment of Congress, after which time, members would leave the District and would not be affected by the law, and if they thought themselves aggrieved they might act as they thought proper. He disclaimed, once for all, being influenced in any way by the law alluded to. He said he went for personal responsibility and viewed the law just passed as nugatory as the law to prevent self-murder. He said that to the debate alluded to, if the opportunity to reply had not been cut off by the previous question, he should have had no cause for vindicating himself in the newspapers. But after his views on the abolition subject had been so grossly misrepresented on that occasion, he felt it a duty he owed to himself to repel such slanders and base misrepresentations.

Mr. Gray, of New York, followed, and after a few remarks against holding a member accountable to the House for language used out of doors, made some reference to the case of Cilley, and to the parties concerned in that matter, against whom a committee had reported a resolution of censure. He maintained that if any proceeding was to be had on the conduct of Mr. Duncan, the question respecting that resolution, which was now undecided, ought to be disposed of also.

Mr. Wise rose for explanation. He said he for one of those parties had demanded to be tried, and protested against leaving the matter unsettled.—And now, all he asked was, that since the penalties of the penitentiary are hanging over the heads of members who may be disposed to vindicate their own characters the House would offer them protection. He added that no fears of the penitentiary would ever induce him to submit to insult and obloquy.

Mr. Gray, saying it was high time this matter should stop, moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

The motion was rejected, ayes 83—noes 91.

Mr. Menfée of Kentucky then took the floor, and spoke with a remarkable degree of energy and eloquence. It is impossible at this late hour to give an outline of this severe yet dignified invective. Mr. Menfée's object was to show that Mr. Duncan was a cowardly braggadoo, who wished to have the reputation of being what is called a "man of honor" and responsible in the meaning of the "code of the duellist;" and on this point he spoke with the most perfect directness. He emphatically declared that throughout the whole process of this business, from first to last, that member had not taken a step, which did not show his entire destitution of the principles that govern men of honor and courage, and that are recognized by the code to which he had avowed himself amenable for his conduct.

Mr. Duncan here called out that the matter was ready two weeks before.

Mr. Menfée—"Ready two weeks before," but never saw the light until the anti-duelling bill was passed.

Mr. Duncan then rose to speak. Cries of "order," "order," were heard on all sides.

Mr. Menfée would give way he said, if the member from Ohio wished to explain.

Mr. Duncan then used the words so often in his mouth, "false and calumnious," in application to any charge that might be brought against him, of designedly withholding this publication until the duelling bill had passed.

Mr. Menfée with the utmost dignity rebuked this throwing of epithets after what passed. The day for vindication of one's honor from any assault from that quarter, he said was gone. The member, said he, estopped, disfranchised, self-immolated—with respect to any claim for being murdered among men of honor. He had given a signal example of seeking redress by coolly and deliberately sitting down to concert, by way of answer, a tissue of abuse which might be more violent than any thing that had been urged against him.

Mr. Menfée pursued this course of remark for some time, maintaining that by the code to which he wished to show that Messrs. Southgate and Stanley were amenable for not having challenged him, he was himself bound to call on them for satisfaction.

Mr. Duncan grew very restless under these remarks, and at last rose and interrupted Mr. Menfée with some expression which I did not hear; but for which he was instantly called to order by the Speaker.

Mr. Menfée cried out, "Let him go on," and sat down.

Mr. Duncan expressed his disregard for what had fallen from such a peppy.

He was instantly called to order and Mr. Menfée proceeded.

He concluded his speech with some earnest remarks on the necessity of taking some notice of this publication, as would give security to members for their protection.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Prentiss, Glascock, Thompson and Gray.

The last mentioned gentleman a second time endeavored to lay the whole subject on the table, but it was rejected, ayes 91, noes 101.

At 6 o'clock the House adjourned, without coming to any decision.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 25.

This was the day, in course, for the call of the House for resolutions, but on notice of Mr. Cambreleng, the rules were suspended in order to proceed to the public business which is always very pressing, at this stage of the session, and is particularly backward now. Mr. Adams asked leave to offer a Joint Resolution, which was read, but leave was not granted. This resolution he intended to offer, had an opportunity been afforded, by the call of the states. But it will answer his purpose just as well, no doubt, merely to publish. It is a resolution providing for

GRADUAL EMANCIPATION, as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring therein, that the following amendments to the Constitution of the U. States be proposed to the several States of the Union, which, when ratified by three fourths of the Legislatures of said States, shall become and be a part of the Constitution of the United States:

1. From and after the 4th day of July, 1842, there shall be, throughout the United States, no hereditary slavery; but on and after that day every child born within the United States, their Territories or jurisdiction, shall be born free.

2. With the exception of the Territory of Florida, there shall henceforth never be admitted into this Union any State, the Constitution of which shall tolerate within the same the existence of slavery.

3. From and after the 4th of July, 1845, there shall be neither slavery nor slave trade at the seat of Government of the United States.

The Report of the Committee of Investigation was not ready to-day, but, I learn, it will be made to-morrow. I understand it is so voluminous as to forbid the idea of reading it in the House. The Journal of the Committee makes over 600 pages. The report of minority is more reasonable in length, and can be read in an hour or a little more.

Maine and New Brunswick.

There is some excitement here on this subject. To-morrow a Special Message in regard to it will be sent to both Houses of Congress by the President. It was supposed here at first that party feeling had something to do with Gov. Fairfield's movements in this matter; but it now appears that on this subject, there is but one party in Maine. The article in the Boston Daily Advertiser, attributed by some here, to Gov. Everett, afforded reason to believe that the Governor of New Brunswick might be right; but it is positively asserted here that the territory upon which the alleged aggression has been made, has been under the jurisdiction of Maine and Massachusetts for thirty years. It is therefore, supposed by many here that the question of peace or war depends upon the fact whether the royal governor is under instructions, as he says he is. As to the part which the United States will take in the controversy there is no doubt. The Government has a pending negotiation with Great Britain in the matter, and will endeavor to keep the peace between Maine and her neighbor, until the matter be settled.

Santa Anna again President of Mexico. Vera Cruz advices of the 27th ultimo have been received at New York, from which it is ascertained that intelligence was received at Vera Cruz on the 26th ult. that General Santa Anna was appointed president of Mexico, *ad interim*, while President Bustamante at the head of 4000 men was to march against Gen. Urrea at Tampico. The law expelling the French was to be rigorously enforced on the 5th instant.

The ports of Mexico are positively closed, without exception, as the captain of the Courier de Bordeaux thinks, that of Tampico.

Admiral Baudin differs in opinion from our correspondent in Mexico respecting the probability of a speedy settlement of differences, and he vaunts with impatience the arrival of reinforcements to strike a decisive blow. A letter from Vera Cruz of the 27th ult. also expresses doubts of the probability that Mr. Pakenham will be able to effect an arrangement, and in this it coincides with an expression of Adm'l Baudin. This officer thus addressed the captain of the Courier de Bordeaux:—"Assure your countrymen that any amicable arrangements appears to me impracticable."

Urrea's army at Tampico was destitute of articles of the first necessity, and it was generally believed at Vera Cruz that it would be very easy for Bustamante to make himself master of the place.

The town of Vera Cruz was deserted in a great measure, only a few foreigners and about one hundred soldiers remained.

A Tragical Event. From the Oxeo (N. Y.) Advertiser of the 21st Feb., we learn that a Mr. John Bassett, a stranger, opened a store of goods in that village last fall, worth about \$7,500. In the course of three or four months, he had sold goods to the amount of \$3,000; then procured insurance on his stock, for \$5,000; afterwards, in the course of two or three days, removed from the store to his lodgings a large portion of the most valuable goods, and about ten o'clock at night, set fire to the store. Much excitement was produced for a few days in the village and suspicion eventually fastened on Bassett as the incendiary. During this time, it was ascertained, from the smoke and scent of burnt woollen about his boarding-house, that he had burned in his room a portion of woollen and linen goods, and upon opening his room late at night, the cinders and remnants of such goods, were found in the fire place. This placed the matter beyond doubt. He then left his room, and, while measures were in progress to have him arrested, he cut his throat from ear to ear, with a razor, and in a few minutes, was found in the yard close at hand, near!—Troy Whig.

Abolition in Delaware. The following report was lately made in the Legislature of Delaware, by Mr. Jones of Wilmington:

"The Committee to whom was referred the petition of 319 women of the city of Wilmington and county of New Castle, praying for the abolition of slavery throughout this State," beg leave to report:

That they consider the petitioning of "women" to our National and State Legislatures (which they regret to see becoming so general a practice) as derogatory from that refinement and delicacy which should, under all circumstances, accompany the female character, and as an unwarranted interference in subjects that should more properly belong to their fathers, husbands, or brothers.

Your committee are also decidedly of the opinion that the petitioners whose names are affixed to the memorial under consideration, would confer more real benefit upon society, if they hereafter, confined their attentions to matters of a domestic nature, and would be more solicitous to mend the garments of their husbands and children, than to patch the breaches of the laws and Constitution."

It is said that a young Scotchman by the name of Henry Johnson is in Toronto Jail for whistling Yankee diddle, that being considered a treasonable offence. The Boston Times thinks that if he should whistle God save the queen they would let him out.

Mr. Jenifer followed in a very earnest and vigorous speech. He called particularly on those who from the best motives, voted for the anti-duelling bill, to consider whether they ought not to follow that up with other measures for the members of the House from such publications he regarded as the most he had ever seen. He concluded

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